# "THE THRIFTY BOGOTA BOYS"

SENATOR DOLLIVER'S PLAIN LAN-GUAGE ABOUT COLOMBIA.

In Warm Debate With the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe Before the Outlook Club of Montclair Ho Makes Vigorous Defence of the Administration's Policy.

United States S'enator Dolliver of Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe of New Haven, entertained and instructed the Outlook Club of Montclair last evening with a discussion of The Panama Question Dr. Smythe last evening arrayed all his battery of logic and eloquence against ths action of the Government in connection with the Panama revolution, and Senator Dolliver defended the course of the Gov-

The Rev. Dr. Smythe wis hed it understood at the outset that he was a Republican, that he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln; that he was not a mugwump; that he had heartily supported the Republican ad ministration in its Ph lippine policy, and that though be was for "imperialism limited " he was not for "imperialism unlimited." Dr. Smythe said

"The treaty has been ratified, and the issue is now raised whether cur Government has any further obligation in law or upon its honor to discharge. The way is now cleared for the Administration to do whatever for our country's good name may now not be left undone. Now, before the storm of the coming election, patriotism should lift the whole Panama question out of politics by referring all the equities of it to a competent judicial tribunal.

"Secretary Hay will afford an example of his own golden rule of diplomacy, if he shall crown his illustress career by granting Gen. Reyes's appeal to the Hague Tribunal, in behalf of a defenceless people, or his offer eyen to submit his case to a commission of our own Supreme Court. The on of our own Supreme Court.

mission of our own Supreme Court. The President aweet to the judgment of history on his administration to let this cause be vindigated or judged in the highest court." Dr. Smythe aluded to the acquisition by the United States of rights in Panama as a blow "not struck fairly, even according to the rules of cowboy ethics; it was not sportsmanlike. It was a sudden blow, struck under cover of the privilege of a treaty, and struck not against Colombia only, but against the law of nations; and law is the supreme interest of civilization." Senator Dolliver, after paying a cordial cornigliment to Doc Smythe, said:

"I do not know how you are on theology, but for my part my theology makes me betieve that when the Lord made that the fifty-mile-wide strip between the great continents of North and South America He made it knowing that some day somebody would come along with money and brains and energy enough to Dr. Smythe has an

Dr. Smythe has spoken all the time of that treaty as though it were made with of that treaty as though it were made with Colombia. But this, of course, is a mere slip on Dr. Smythe's part. He knows as we all know that the Treaty of 1846 was made with New Granada, and that New Granada thea comprised Equador and Venezuele and that Panuma was perhaps the most important of its departments.

"Quy Government made the Treaty of 1846 with New Granada then, and under the terms of the treaty we agreed to maintain the integrity of the territory of New Granada at the Isthmus in return for free transit to and fro between the oceans at the Isthmus—free transit whether by railroad

Isthmus—free transit whether by railroad or canal, it matters not which.

"Laton't know, what we would have had for our navy to do had it not been for Pan-For years our Government by sheer kept Panama ground under the iron heel of that corrupt, unprincipled ring called the Government of Colombia at Bogotta. There is but one real function of government there, and that is to supervise the rake-off.

"There is not a decent Government on Silhere is not a decent Government on the face of the earth that would not gladly have given the right of way and a handsome bonus besides, to have such a gigantic enterprise carried through within its borders. Yet we were to give Colombia \$10,000,000 for the privilege of spending hundreds of millions of our money there. Dr. Smythe does not know the people down there guits so well as do some others who hera quite so well as do some others

have been among them more.

They are thrifty; they are worldly-minded, the boys down in Bogota. When minded, the boys down in bogota. When they found \$10,000,000 offered to them they said (Why, this easy; we may as well have \$15,000,000. And then there was the \$250,ood per year that we were to give them-a quarter of a million a year through all eternity to divide up among the boys in the rake-off.

the rake-off.

"It seemed a pretty good thing. But why not have \$800,000 a year as well as \$250,000? A Government rich enough to pay \$10,000,000 cash down and \$250,000 a year for all time and do it without a wink was big enough to pay \$15,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year. And then there were the Frenchmen with their \$40,000,000. The Frenchmen with their \$40,000,000. The Bogota boys wanted to have a little time to see them and hear how big a slice they proposed to hand over. So the treaty was held up.

Dr. Smythe says our recognition of the Panama Republic was sudden. Well, it was sudden. In the nature of the situation t had to be sudden. Dr. Smythe says we ought to make out a case against ourselves and go around and hunt up some tribunal d urge it to get microscopes and hunt flaws in our morals. "And if we are to be haled before some

lague or other tribunal for our sudden other nations that were almost equally sudden? How about Holland? In Holiand they have nothing to do but study constitutional law, and yet Holland recognized. Panama almost before our own words of recognition were out of our mouths. And Germany came into line almost at the same instant with Holland. And then came France and Austria and nearly the other countries of the civilized d. all of them indorsing our action and saying thereby that we were doing a great and glorious work for mankind.

#### CANAL TREATY IN EFFECT. Ratifications Exchanged and Treaty Formally Proclaimed.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The ratifications of the Panama Canal Treaty were exchanged at the State Department this morning by Secretary Hay, on behalf of the United States, and Minister Bunau-Varilla for the Republic of Panama.

Republic of Panama.
The treaty was put in effect at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it was formally promulgated by the President as follows:
In spite of the attempt on the part of some of the stockholders in the old Panama Canal Company to throw a cloud upon the title which the New Panama Canal Company is ready to give to the United States, it is the opinion of the Attorney-General that the New Company's title is valid. The question of the validity of the title is being question of the validity of the title is being inquired into carefully by the Attorney-General's office, however, and the \$40,000,000 which the New Panama Company agreed to accept as the price of the transfer of its rights and property to the United States will not be paid over until all doubt has been removed as to the soundness of the contiany's legal shilling to make a transfer. intany's legal ability to make a transfer all its holdings unencumbered in any way.

### TROOPS MAY NOT GO.

President May Cancel Order Sending Sol diers to Panama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- So many protests have been made to the President against the sending of troops to the Isthmus of Panama that it may be decided to cancel the orders for the sailing of the Third Inthe orders for the sailing of the Third Infantry. Several Senators have called at the White House and urged upon the President that a strong feeling exists against the use of troops on the Isthmus in the absence of any serious trouble there. That the situation does not warrant the use of a large armed force is the opinion of military men who have been to Panama, and it is said a similar view is held by Brig.—Gen. Filliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, who has just exturned from Panama. NAVAL BILL PASSED.

dment to Limit Price of Armor Plate or Build a Plant Is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-After six hours of hard partisan fighting the House today passed the Naval Appropriation bill, amended in only three important particulars. One of these was agreed to by the committee of the whole several days ago to increase the appropriation for the Chareston, S. C., yard by \$550,000, and two were agreed to to-day, one, offered by Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.), to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase submarine boats within his discretion after competition and limiting the amount to \$850,000 for such craft, and the other, offered by Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), directing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase armor plate at a price within his judgment "just and reasonable".

to increase the number of submarines, to limit the cost of armor plate to \$398 a ton, or, as an alternative, if it could not be or, as an alternative, if it could not be bought for that price to spend \$4,000,000 for a Government factory; to provide that none of the money expended for armor plate shall be paid to concerns in a trust and, finally, to limit a day's work on Government contracts heretofore authorized and authorized in the bill to eight hours. All of these propositions were defeated except the qualified amendment to increase the amount for submarine boats.

A motion to recommit the bill to the Naval A motion to recommit the bill to the Naval Committee with instructions to report a bill embodying these amendments was finally submitted and defeated by a party vote. The measure was then passed without division. During the day there were prolonged and heated discussions, especially over the cost of armor plate and the efforts to limit the hours of labor.

#### VENEZUELA'S DEBTS.

This Government Has Not and Will Not Guarantee Payment.

Washington, Feb. 26 .- The authorized statement was made at the State Department to-day that there was no truth what ever in the report that the Government of the United States had guaranteed to foreign Governments the payment of their approved claims against Venezuela.

"No such assurance was given by this Government, either in writing or orally," said a State Department official. "If the tribunal of arbitration at The Hague, which has just rendered a decision in regard to the payment of the Venezuelan claims, had any idea that this Government had had any idea that this Government had agreed to be responsible for the payment of Venezueia's indebtedness, we will promptly inform it that it was mistaken, and that we have no idea of standing responsible to the creditor Powers for the money due them from Venezueia. There money due them from Venezuela. There is one clause in the decision of The Hague tribunal which is not quite clear. It refers to the United States carrying out the terms of the award. This can hardly mean that the Washington Government is expected to see that the creditor Powers get their money, for we never assumed any such abligation and "ill not do so." obligation and will not do so.

#### GEN. WOOD'S PROMOTION. The Senate Will Take It Up in Executive Session Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- An understanding has been reached among the friends and opponents of Gen. Leonard Wood that his nomination to be Major-General will be taken up in executive session in the latter part of next week. Senator Blackburn, the only Democrat on the Senate Military Affairs Committee who opposed the confirmation, will lead the fight against Gen.

Wood on the floor of the Senate.
Senator Scott (Rep., W. Va.), the other member of the Military Committee who voted against a favorable report on the nomination, has in his possession the statement prepared by the late Senator Hanna in opposition to Wood's confirmation, and proposes to have it read when the case is taken up behind closed doors. Some of Mr. Scott's colleagues, however, are urging Mr. Scott's colleagues, however, are urging against such a course, on the ground that under the circumstances it would not be advisable.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Hartford has arrived at Santo Domingo City, the collier Zafiro at Cavite and the cruiser Brooklyn at Gibraltar. The cruiser Cincinnati has sailed from Shanghai for Chemulpho, the collier Leonidas from Key West for Pensacola, the collier Sterling from Charleston for Guantanamo, the cruiser Topeka from San Juan for Guantaname, the collier Justin from Cavite for Guam and the training ship Buffalo, with the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur, Dale, Barry, Bainbridge and Chauncey, from Port Said for Suez.

### Elihu Root in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, stopped over in Washington this afternoon on his way to Palm Beach, Fla., and called at the White House to see President Roosevelt. His arrival was entirely unexpected. When Secretary Taft heard that he was at the White House Tart heard that he was at the white and he immediately went over there from the War Department and had a talk with his predecessor. Mr. Root left Washington predecessor. Mr. Root left Was shortly after 6 o'clock for the South.

### Navy Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day Navv-To be a captain-Commander James R. Selfridge: to be a commander, Lieut.-C mander Charles Laird to be a Lieuter junior grade), ensign Charles H. Fisher

#### Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- These army orders wer

asued to-day: Issued to-day:

Second Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, Eighth Infantry, from Fort Jay to Cemp Skagway, Alaska, as Quartermaster and Commissary.

Second Lieut. William G. Murchison, Eighth Infantry, to Fort Niagara.

First Lieut. James Bourke, Assistant Surgeon, to Fort Sheridan.

Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, from this city to the Philippines. Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon, from this city to the Philippines.

Major Thomas R. Adams, Inspector-General, from the Philippines to San Francisco as assistant to the Inspector-General, Pacific Division.

Major John P. Wisser, Artillery, Acting Inspector-General, relieved from duty in the Inspector-General's department and ordered to Fort Miley.

Lieut.-Col. Daniel H. Brush, Eleventh Infantry, detailed as Acting Inspector-General and ordered from Fort Leavenworth to Manila.

These pavy orders were issued to-day These navy orders were issued to-day:
Commander W. Winder to Boston in charge of
naval recruiting station.
Lieut. N. R. Usher, from General Board, Washington, to Bureau of Navigation.
Ensign J. D. Wainwright, from the Cuigoa to
the Bureau of Navigation.
Paymaşter G. R. Venable, to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.
Civil Engineer P. O. Maxson, to League Island.

### Warships Leave Panama.

Colon, Feb. 26.-The American warships Bancroft, Nashville and Atlanta left Panama waters to-day. The Nashville has sailed for home. The other vessels will go to

### MAJESTIC IN, ICE CRESTED.

Passengers' Baggage Wet-Brings

taches Going Out to the War. Masked in the frozen spray of many sea rests she had shipped while nearing port, he White Star liner Majestic docked yesterday, more than a day later than she is usu-

go to Philadelphia to-day to examine the salt water supply system there. The re-sult of their observations will be described to the Mayor at Monday's hearing. President Martin W. Littleton of Brookally, even in wintry weather. Storm doors were on for most of the trip and all passengers spent their time comfortably below decks. Capt. Lindberg. Naval Attaché to the Swedish Legation at Naval Attache to the Swedish Legation at Tokio, had his dress uniform spoiled, and the wardrobes of several women were soaked. Among the passengers were the Earl of Caithness, who is on his way to his ranch in Wyoming; Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Nicholson, Director-General of Abraham, William Berri, Frank Bailey, Henry Batterman, William Hester, Walter S Benedict, Henry Sanger Snow, General James Jourdan, Clinton L Rossiter, John Arbuckle, Robert Gair, John Dohse, John F. Edwards, Millard F. Smith, John H. Schumann, William B. Boorum, T. F. Mandeville, Irving T. Bush, W. A. Porter, Adolph E. Smylie, L. A. Cole, Howard Gibb, Hugh Boyd, James Matthews, E. W. Winter, D. W. McWilliams, B. M. Downs, T. L. Woodruff, Frank S. Jones. Military. Intelligence at the British War Office, and Col. J. A. Haldine of the Gordon Highlanders, both going to Japan.

DEATH OF "BIFF" ELLISON.

BOUT one cocktail in

twenty strikes you as

If you like to gamble with what you drink-mix your

Connoisseurs prefer cer-

GOLD LION Cocktails

(ready to ice) never vary.

GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American

Of good wine merchants.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.

TREASURER HAUG OF CANDY

COMPANY PUT UNDER BAIL.

Charged With Swearing to False Set of

198 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, who

in the office of the candy manufacturers.

In an affidavit filed with Magistrate Mayo,

ment filed with the Board of Assessors.

me. He has kept his word, but the next thing is for him to prove his accusations."

Haug was active in prosecuting the mem-bers of the "Candy Trust" who were recently convicted in the Court of Special Sessions,

Haug, in his statement, according to Novacovich, said that \$9,505.03 was du

man and would not run away.

WHO PAYS DODGE'S BILLS?

Benefactor Will Own Up in a Day or So

-- Why Dodge Is Kept Away Not So Plain.

Dodge-Morse marital mix-up has been

the apparently unlimited amount of money

the period of his recent lively experiences

in Texas. Dodge has never been possessed

of an overplus of means and yet, in his

as if there were plenty more where that

came from. Over and over again the

question has been asked: "Where did he

THE SUN learned vesterday the source of

Dodge's suddenly acquired wealth, and

source of the revenue. The fact will come

out in a day or two. Mr. Dodge's friend is

professional money-lender, and may or

The mystery of Dodge's money being

clear, there will still be another unsolved

mystery in the case, and that is why are

away from New York. A Sun reporter asked that question of Dodge's benefactor

and the reply was:

"Maybe it was a case of bad management

At any rate, nothing doing for the present. You may get an answer to your question in a few days."

When A. H. Hummel, Dodge's attorney, was asked 'yesterday what he had to say about his letter to Mr. Morse, which was given to the papers on Thursday by Morse's attorneys, he dictated this statement:

I am glad of the opportunity to show tha

all I did was what any loyal and faithful lawyer would have done for his client. Any criticism that is made that the entire case is based on the non-service of a summons on Dodge is amply refuted by the very first affidavit used on the motion before Justice Clarke.

HEARING ON SALT WATER MAINS

Will Be Held on Monday in the Council

Chamber-Brooklyn's Committee.

hold Monday's hearing on the installing

salt water mains in the Council Chambe

at 2 o'clock. So much interest has been

shown in the project that it was plain that

the Mayor's public room would not be large

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and Chief Engineer Hill of the department

lyn has appointed this committee to represent thet borough at the hearing:

Abraham Abraham, William Berri, Frank

Mayor McClellan decided yesterday to

somebody else.

the information was obtained from the

at the disposal of Charles F. Dodge during

One of the many strange features of the

Figures Relative to Mason, Au &

own cocktails.

W. H. HENRIQUES'S ASSAILANT -IN MANY OTHER SCRAPES.

Served a Term in Sing Sing After His Attack on Mrs. Neame's Father-Fined for Similar Ofence Before-in One Little Brawl Since He Left Jail.

Frank, familiarly known as "Biff" Ellison, because of his propensity for getting into brawls, died yesterday in his apartment, at 136 West Thirty-fourth street. Pneumonia, it is said, killed him. He had been a singularly quiet Biff since his release from Sing Sing, about seven years ago, after serving a term for assaulting W. H. Henriques, a broker. One of his few outbreaks since then was a row a few months ago in which he was accused SWORE OFF TAXES; ARRESTED

of assaulting a policeman. Ellison's reputation was an unenviable one before he was convicted of assaulting Henriques. Born in Philadelphia of well-to-do family, he ran away to the war as a mere lad. He was the youngest commissioned officer in the war, being graded a lieutenant when he was not quite 15 years old. He was wounded, a grape shot striking him in the mouth, fracturing the jaw

Magenheimer's Taxable Property-Acand leaving a scar that he carried for life. cused by Discharged Bookkeeper. He came to this city when a young man Charles F. Haug, treasurer of the Mason, and soon was an associate of Hermann Au & Magenheimer candy manufactur-Oelrichs and Fred May. It was said that ing company of 22 Henry street, Brooklyn, May was the only man who could handle was arrested vesterday afternoon, on the him. At first be figured in a number of charge of perjury growing out of an alleged escapades of a minor sort. Of magnificent false swearing off of taxes before the Board physique, handsome Teatures, independent of Taxes and Assessments last March, fortune and brute courage that did not by which Haug is said to have reduced the know what fear meant, Ellison became company's tax assessment from \$200,000 one of the gayest of a gay set.

He was a member of several clubs, but Information leading to Haug's arrest one by one they repudiated him. He was was obtained by Assistant District Atsuspended from the Manhattan Club for torney Hart from John Novacovich of shampooing a fellow member with a Welsh rabbit, which he had been cooking in a was at one time employed as bookkeeper chafing dish. He was also dropped from the Union and Racquet clubs.

Ellison's reputation was pretty well Novacovich declares that Treasurer Haug known when he bought a seat on the Stock deliberately falsified the figures upon the Exchange and there met Broker Henriques. company's books in preparing the statewho introduced him to his daughter. Mrs. Leila Olyve Neame, then the wife of Doug-Treasurer Haug denied the truth of las J. Neame. Ellison paid marked atten-Treasurer Haug denied the truth of Novacovich's charges. He said yesterday that the bookkeeper was summarily discharged from the employ of the company last year and that he has made his alleged exposures in a fit of spite.

"He tried to get his job back a short time ago," said Haug, "and when I told him that there was no place in our office for him, he threatened to make trouble for the Haugh was to his word, but the next. tion to Mrs. Neame, and was a witness for her when she sued her husband for divorce. He testified that he visited "The House of All Nations" with Neame, and insisted afterward that his action was inspired by chivalry.

Mrs. Neame got her divorce with an allowance of \$1,00) a year. Not long after hat Ellison assaulted Hugh Slevin, a saloonseeper, in front of the Madison Square Garden because he said Slevin had collided with Mrs. Neame when he was takand his testimony regarding the manner in which the Mason, Au & Magenheimer Company had been boycotted by the trust ing her from the roof garden. Ellison was tried and convicted before Recorder Smyth, who fined him \$250.

Company had been boycotted by the trust firms did much toward breaking up the combination in New York city.

In his affidavit which is attached to the complaint against Haug, Novacovich states that early in 1903 the Mason, Au & Magenheimer Company learned that its tax assessment for the year would be \$200,000. On March 26 last, he says, Haug went before the Tax Board and had the assessment reduced to \$26,440.50. To accomplish this, he says, Haug swore to a false set of figures, which were different from the figures shown upon the company's books and in his possession. The Recorder warned him that if he was ever brought before him again for a similar offence he would be sent to prison. Mrs Neame said afterward that Ellison had told her that if the Recorder had sentenced him to the penitentiary he had a revolver ready to kill him. Ellison's attentions to Mrs. Neame be

came distasteful to her, and her father ordered Ellison from the house. Then he complained to Inspector Byrnes, who warned Ellison to keep away. Ellison then brought suit for \$50,000 against Henriques as a vindication of his "fair name." On the night of June 5, 1893, Ellison met

Novacovich, said that \$9,505.03 was due the company on notes and accounts; that the company of the candy factory was worth \$14,189.81; that the goods on hand were worth \$18,033.28; that the fixtures were worth \$588.18, and that the cash on hand and in bank aggregated \$6,601.07. Haug concludes with the assertion that from these assets should be deducted the \$22,426.87 in outstanding bills against the company.

All these figures, Navocovich says, are false. The total unpaid bills of the company, he asserts, were only \$2,426.87, while Henriques in Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. Henriques's version of what happened was that Ellison knocked him down, kicked him and jabbed him in the eye with his cane. Ellison asserted that Henriques first shot at him and then knocked him down. Ellison was convicted and sentenced

pany, he asserts, were only \$2,426.87, while the cash on hand was \$21,601.07. Accounts due the company, he says, totaled \$21,964.91; the value of the machinery was \$30,581.12; the value of the goods on hand, \$36,066.57 and the value of the fixtures, \$788.18. vere always frustrated, Ellison said, by Magistrate Mayo held Haug under \$1,000 bonds for examination on March 14. Mr. Hart wished for a heavier bail, but the Magistrate refused to grant the increase, saying that Haug was a substantial busi-Delos McCurdy. Gov. Morton shortened his term by five months and seventeen days, which caused some criticism. When Ellison left prison seven years and

he seemed to be much improved physic ally. Herman Oelrichs and Ellison's brother-in-law, Samuel Walsh, never de-serted Ellison, although a number of his one-time friends did. Mr. Oelrichs and with success, it was said last night. Ellison was about 55 years old. He had een ill for fifteen days.

### TWO BLAIR CHARGES HEARD.

our Others Against Superintendent Out Door Poor Dropped by Tully. efforts to keep away from New York, he Commissioner of Charities James Tully spent money, or his lawyer did for him,

yesterday heard the charges of misappropriation of funds preferred against George Blair, now superintendent of the Bureau of Outdoor Poor. The charges were among those which caused former Commissioner Folks to remove Blair from John F. O'Brien of the Corporation Counsel's office appeared as prosecutor, and announced that only two of six charges against Blair could be tried because the

neither an eleemosynary institution nor a complainants in four of the cases had re-fused to appear. Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner defended Blair. may not hope to get his money back from The first charge heard was preferred by William Purdy, who was committed to an Amityville, L. I. sanitarium in March, 1901. Purdy declared that he gave Blair \$500 which was never accounted for.

Supt. Blair showed receipts for \$622 paid out for Purdy, and declared that Purdy's expenses exceeded his deposit by \$122.

Mrs. William R. Fairchild, of 240 West Thirty-eighth street accused Supt. Blair Dodge's friends fighting so hard and spending so much money to keep him of diverting to his own use a pay voucher of the Jersey Central Railroad for \$15, sent to her by her husband in payment of alimony. A voucher which was declared to be the one in question was presented as evidence. It was made out to Mrs. William R. Fairchild.

Supt. Blair denied that the voucher in evidence was the one received, and his testi-mony was supported by that of Assistant Superintenden: William F. Walsh and Charles Weisz, transportation agent of the Department of Charilies. Blair claimed that the original voucher was made out to him, and that it contained no reference to Mrs. Fairchild. He said that he tried to find out why it was sent to him, but failed and eventually placed it on the books to

Commissioner Tully announced that he would reserve decision on the charges heard, and would postpone the others

### TRIED TO LYNCH SLASHER.

Italian Who Cut Railroad Conductor Placed on Track by Frenzied Mob.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 26.-Thomas Daly n Erie Railroad conductor, was probably fatally stabbed at 6 o'clock to-night by Sebato Di Jago, an Italian, who was riding on Daly's train on another man's pass. Di Jago, who is a resident of Greycourt, N. Y., got on the train at Waldwick, N. J. Daly refused to accept the pass which h Paterson, put him off. In the scuffle the Italian pulled a razor and drew it down the side of Daly's face and across his neck. So vicious was the cut that the razor broke, part of it remaining imbedded in Daly

A large crowd surrounded the Erie station and threats were made to take Di Jago from the ticket office and make short work of him. Police reserves arrived with the patrol wagon and the prisoner was hustled to jail. Di Jago is employed by the Eric road as a coal heaver at Greycourt. He is about 25 years old.

# Dr. Lyon's

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. PREPARED BY

J. M. Lyon. D.D.S.

A LONG SESSION AT ALBANY.

GOV. ODELL'S PREDICTION LIKELY TO BE FULFILLED.

Delay in Signing the Unification Bill-The Legislature to Elect a Commissioner of Education and Eleven Regents on Thursday of Next Week-New Bills,

ALBANY, Feb. 26 .- That there will be a onger session of the Legislature than was at first thought would be the case was indicated to-day by Speaker Nixon. On Friday morning in the Assembly a calendar is always disposed of despite the fact that there are less than twenty members present. The understanding is that all bills to which objection is made shall go over until Monday night. This morning Minority Leader Palmer objected to a bill being advanced and said that he would like to examine into it.

Speaker Nixon-You will have plenty of ime to do that before the session ends. At the time the Legislature convened Senator Platt said that it would have a do-nothing session and would adjourn about the 1st of April. The Governor on the other hand said that there was much of importance to be done and that the session would be as long as last year's, which did not end until the last week of April.

The delay in signing the educational unification bill is exciting some comment in legislative circles. It was supposed that in view of the fact that the bill was passed by the Assembly last Tuesday and was at once returned to the Senate it would be signed by the Governor as soon as it reached him. But it had not reached him up to the time that he went to New York on Thursday, and it cannot be signed until next Monday, as the Governor is not coming back to Albany until Monday afternoon. There is little likelihood of a hearing being requested or granted upon the bill before the Governor. The law is to go into effect at once. On Thursday the two houses of the Legislature are to meet in joint session to elect a commissioner of education and the eleven regents of the reor-

ganized board.

A bill introduced by Gov. Odell's personal representative, Assemblyman Bedell, permits mutual fire insurance companies incorporated in other States to do business in this State upon filing their papers with the State Superintendent of Insurance and paying \$50 for the privilege and also to pay 1 per cent. upon all business done in this State.

Assemblyman Wainwright, who intro-Assemblyman Wainwright, who intro-duced the bill compelling New York city to pay the entire cost of the paving improve-ment to the White Plains road, to-day introduced another bill which provides that for all improvements in the annexed district New York city shall pay 80 per cent. of the cost.

#### WHY "GALBERT" WAS PARDONED.

Odell Says It Was Because of Good Character and His Denial Under Oath. ALBANY, Feb. 26 .- For the first time since Gov. Odell, on Oct. 27 last, pardoned George

"Galbert," whose real name is not known, but is supposed to be Caldwell, the public has been permitted to know the Governor's reasons for commuting the sentence of to five years in State prison. Several at- seven years and two months to two months tempts were made to pardon him, which and twenty-eight days. "Galbert" will be renembered as one of the men arrested in th Ariston Bath raid last summer, and was accused of an infamous crime. He was sentenced on June 28, 1903, and pardoned by th Governor on Oct. 27. District Attorney Je rome was not informed of the act of the Gov ernor or of why it was done. But las week the Governor submitted to the Legis lature a report on the pardons he had is sued during last year. Among them is included that of "Galbert." The Governor gives the following reasons for having

The conviction rested entirely upon the testimony of two police officers who witnessed the act complained of, but whose identification of the prisoner as the person who committed it was far from satisfactory who committed it was far from satisfactory.

He appears to be a man of the very highest character. This is most abundantly vouched for, and in view of it it seems utterly incredible that he could have committed the infamous crime charged in the indictment. He denied under oath that he was in any way concerned in it. In my judgment, his good character alone was sufficient to overcome completely the weak case made against him and ought to have prevented a conviction. Further imprisonment would be altogether unwar-

Probably no more mysterious procedure was ever followed than in this case. Usually when applications for pardons are made the District Attorney who prosecuted and the Judge who presided are apprised of the fact that a commutation of sentence is being considered. But in this case, neither Recorder Goff nor the District Attorney of New York county knew any thing about the matter until "Galbert was released from Sing Sing.

#### Dr. Peterson Resigns From Lunacy Com mission.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.-Dr. Frederick Peter son of New York has sent to Gov. Odell his resignation as a member of the State Commission in Lunacy. Dr. Peterson is president of the board. It is understood the resignation may not take effect for some time. Dr. Peterson has con-templated this step for a year, as his duties took up too much of his time, conflicting with his extensive private practice.

## The Weather.

The temperature continued low yesterday in the Atlantic States, but it became warmer as the day advanced. It was warmer in all sections, except Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas; freezing temperatures reached the latter two and it was growing colder.

The cold was flowing in behind an area of low

pressure central over Arkansas, and moving south-east from the central Rocky Mountain States. This disturbance was causing high winds over the Southern States and was preceded by rain in the Central States, Ohlo and Tennessee valleys, and snow in Iowa, Wisconsin, eastern Minneso and Michigan. Light snow was falling in Virginia; fair weather prevailed elsewhere. In this city the day was fair and became warmer:

wind fresh and brisk northerly shifting to southerly; average humidity, 55 per cent; harometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.38, 3 P. M. The Weather Bureau at Washington gave warning

last night that there was some "evidence of a dis-turbance" approaching the North Carolina coast. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table 9 A. M. 14° 31° 0 P. M. 12 M. 18° 40° 9 P. M. 3 P. M. 26° 43° 12 Mid. 1901. .26° .26° .24°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, snow to-day: cloudy tomorrow; variable winds on the coast, possibly becom for Delaware and New Jersey, snow to-day: north winds, possibly increasing; fair to morrow

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, snow to-day; probably fair to-morrow; light to fresh northeast winds becoming variable. For New England, fair in north, cloudy and possibly snow in south portion to-day, and warm cloudy and probably snow to-morrow; variable

For eastern Pennsylvania, snow to-day: pro

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And Was Caught Within Half an Hour-Tale

of the Value of Gumshoe Training. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman, who used to do stunts for a newspaper as "Nellie Bly." hired a new waitress on Thursday for her home at 15 West Thirty-seventh street The new girl was Jane Murray of 221 West Sixty-second street, and she was recommended by a woman who had employed her for four years. Jane served luncheon yesterday to Mrs. Seaman, her mother and Mrs. Seaman's brother, Henry Cochrane. While the family was at table the new waitress went to her mistress' room and put \$600 worth of jewelry in a bag. Then Jane put on her hat and coat

and departed. Fifteen minutes later Mrs. Seaman be gan to call for her. Another servant told of seeing Jane go out. When Mrs. Seaman found a gold locket on the stairs that should have been on her dresser she be gan to investigate in a hurry and soon discovered her loss. Remembering her newspaper experience as an amateur sleuth she called her brother.

"The new girl has gone and taken all my jewelry," she said. "Run to the pawnshops around here and you'll catch her." Cochrane made such good time to the nearest pawnshop, at Thirty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, that he caught Jane try-

ROBBED "NELLIE BLY" THAT WAS SPECIAL COPS FOR ELEVATED. The Company to Pay Them, and McAdeo to Pick Them Out.

3c

The management of the elevated railroad has decided to station special policemen on the platforms where the crowds are greatest during the rush hours. This will be done some time next week. After the killing of Mrs. Codrington at Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue several weeks ago Police Commissioner McAdoo detailed fortyfour patrolmen to various stations during the rush hour.

Their work bettered things, but after they had been in this detail for five days Commissioner McAdoo recalled them, suggesting that the company should supply special policemen for the work.

Vice-President Bryan, Supt. Hedley, and a lawyer for the company called on Mr. McAdoo and made a formal demand for the detailing of regular policemen to the stations. They pointed out that a precedent had been established on which they based their argument. Three years ago policemen were detailed to several stations n rush hours. Mr. McAdoo protested on the ground

Mr. McAdoo protested on the ground that the city was very short of policemen and also that the taxpayers would object to furnishing men for a corporation. The railway people finally agreed to supply the men at their own expense. These will be sworn in as special patrolmen and will be selected by the Police Commissioner. Mr. Bryan said he would hire fifty-four men.

men.
The question of uniform was discussed ing to dispose of some of the booty. He called Dan Rinn, a Broadway cop, and had her arrested.

Meantime Mrs. Seaman had telephoned to Police Headquarters that she had been robbed and had her hat on ready to go to the Tenderloin station as the complainant. Jane was locked up on a charge of grand larceny.

The question of uniform was discussed at length. The railway officials thought that the men should be fitted out like regular policemen, that their presence might have a better effect on the crowds. Commissioner McAdoo said that the uniform should be at least slightly different from that of the municipal policemen. This matter was referred to Chief Inspector Cortright and Borough Inspector Brooks, who will talk with the elevated railway officials on Monday.



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